

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE: N. Y. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

Volume XXI. No. 63.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—HARRIS THE HUNTER,
ON THE FORTY FIVE AND THE DEER HUNTER.WELLS' GARDEN, Broadway—SACRED MARRIAGE—THREE
GIRLS AND THE KING.BUTLER'S THEATRE, Chambers street—WINTER'S TALK
JERRY LEE.LARA KENNY'S VARIETIES, Broadway—TWO LOVES
AND A LIFE—NOVELTY.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—GAMES OF LIFE—PO
ETRY—NOVELTY.BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway—BLACK EYES
AND A WANDERING MINSTREL.WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN PER
FORMANCES—HAPPY MAN, OR TREATY WITH JAPAN.BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad
way—NIGHT MISTRESS—TWO OF ICE-BURG.ATHENAEUM, No. 654 Broadway—PANTOMIME PERFORM
ANCES OF CHINA AND JAPAN.GRAY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, Broadway—COMPLIMENTARY
AND FAREWELL BENEFIT CONCERT TO PAUL JULIEN.

New York, Monday, March 3, 1856.

The News.

The Baltic is now in her twelfth day out from
Liverpool. She brings advices from Europe to the
26th ult.Advices from South America, by way of England,
are dated at Buenos Ayres on 2d; Montevideo, 5th;
Rio Janeiro, 15th; Bahia, 19th; and Pernambuco,
22d of January. Specie and diamonds valued at
\$30,000 had been received in England. Things were
dull and gloomy in Buenos Ayres. Flores had
again invaded the country. He landed at Las Pie
dras, with four or five other chiefs, and on Christ
mas day arrived at Arroyo del Medio, the boundary
line between Santa Fe and Buenos Ayres. After
halting here some time and measuring the force
he would have to encounter, the party leaders
suddenly broke up and dispersed, Flores shaping
his course South, in the direction of Pergamino. A
strong force was about to attack the Indians in the
South. Trade was much depressed, owing to the
war movements and preparations. Articles of daily
consumption were heavy. Large contracts for hides
had been made. Shipping trade transactions were
few and not remunerative. The money market in
Buenos Ayres oscillated very much daily. In Mon
tevideo anarchy, confusion and social disorder pre
vailed in every form. Cholera had disappeared from Rio Ja
neiro. Business prospects were lighter, and trade was
expected to revive there soon. Interesting statistics
of the imports and exports during the year 1855 are
given. The Bahia markets dry goods, flour and
fish were abundant. Coffee was in good demand,
and cocoa eagerly sought for. In Pernambuco there
had been heavy sales made during January. Flour
moved off slowly; sugar was looking up a little;
charcoal for freight were very heavy.Our Havana correspondent, writing on the 25th
of February, announces the landing, from the British
ship Australia, of three hundred and fifty-eight
Africans, who are called apprentices, but are in
reality slaves, uncared for and hopeless. The unfor
tunate were shipped by a company chartered in
Madrid. The British arbitrator in the mixed
Spanish commission, organized under the slavery
suppression treaty, had also arrived. The officers
of the United States sloop-of-war Cyane had been
entertained at the palace previous to sailing
on a cruise. The steamship Pelago got ashore
a few days before, in the bay of Neuvas,
when, after an altercation, the engineer shot
the captain and killed him. The second mate
immediately discharged a pistol and killed the
engineer. Robberies and murders were still rife in
the island. The Archbishop of Santiago was recover
ing from the wounds inflicted on him lately by
an assassin. There had been some grand military
fetes in Havana, and a description of the light ar
tillery of the island is given. The peace news from
Europe was well received. Sugars had, however,
advanced. The city of Havana was healthy.Our correspondence from Albany, published else
where, is very copious and more than ordinarily in
teresting, as it presents a most complete résumé
of all the matters which engage the attention of the
executive government, or are transpiring before the
Legislature. Only one town in the State has paid
anything into the treasury of the mill and a quarter
tax, and the Comptroller has been forced to borrow
money from day to day in order that the govern
ment might be enabled to go on. Members had
been liberally supplying themselves to some hun
dreds of volumes of the colonial history, printed at
the expense of the State. An exciting debate took
place in the Assembly on the question of referring the
New York Tax bill to a select committee, composed
of two city and three country members. After Messrs.
Anthony, Duganne, Baily and others had spoken,
the matter was referred to the Committee on Cities
and Villages. It was proposed to erect a monument
to the memory of Tom Paine, in his character of a
propagandist of revolution, but the motion was lost.
About twenty pages of the Canal Commissioners' re
port are wanting. They contain important tables,
giving the cost of repairing the works. A full re
port of the speeches of Messrs. Anthony and Mallory
on the Tax bill reference are given with the report
of the Select Committee of the House, recom
mending the repeal of the present Prohibitory
Liquor law. The appeal of Major Cocks to the
Commander-in-Chief from the action of General Hall
in causing his arrest, has brought forth the im
portant military decision that brigade majors are
responsible to the Commander-in-Chief alone. A
spy correspondence between General Sandford
and the Adjutant General in relation to this matter
is given. The canal claimants and lobby men were
exceedingly active. Details of their manoeuvres are
reported. Mr. Riely, of New York, has proposed a
new bill for the regulation of our city gas companies,
whilst other members have proposed measures for
the purpose of creating another city park here;
abolishing the business of pawnbroking; regulating
the carriage of gunpowder; regulating savings banks,
insurance deposits, and establishing an hospital for
Jews in New York.It will be seen by a report, given in another
column, of the Committee on Ordinances of the
Board of Aldermen, held on Saturday afternoon,
that the subject of a new contract to remove the
offal of the city, augurs fair for a considerable pre
liminary squabble at least. It is to be hoped it will
not reach in duration the Reynolds contract lit
igation.The brig Linden, from New Orleans, for New
York, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, went on
there, about one mile north of Squan inlet, at two
o'clock on Sunday morning. The crew were saved.
A last account she had nine feet of water in her.The Delaware river is now navigable, after an
entire stoppage of ice since the 1st of January. There
were yesterday about one hundred and fifty vessels
in the strand at the Delaware Breakwater, wait
ing to get on to New York. At Baltimore
navigation has resumed yesterday.The rate of foreign goods imported at Boston
during the week ending Feb. 29 amounted to
\$716,447.The sales of cotton were active Saturday, and the
market closed firm. The transactions embraced
about 2,000 bales. Flour and grain were without
change of moment, whilst transactions were light,
as dealers were waiting steamer's letters. Pork,
owing to the large stock on the 1st instant, fell
off, and mess sold at \$16 31 a 16 37 1/2, closing fair
to the former figure. Lard was dull, at 10 1/2, for fall
and good. A fair business was done in sugars and
coffee, at firm rates. Freight rates were unchanged,
whilst transactions were moderate, as shippers were wait
ing the receipt of private letters.

The Evils of the Monroe Doctrine—The Balance of Power and Non-Intervention.

Perhaps no political dogma has ever per
formed so little beneficial service or given
birth to more errors than what we denomi
nate the Monroe doctrine. It originated with
the fifth President of the United States, who avo
wed it to be the permanent policy of the federal
Union to prevent, if need be, by force, Euro
pean colonization on this continent. It is true,
we have quibbled a little amongst ourselves
about the object and extent or scope of that
declaration—a work of folly, for the avowal
itself was but an irresponsible speech from an
individual who had many equals in his day and
who has been succeeded by superiors. The
declaration itself, however, was well enough—
it was no more, perhaps, than a fair expression
of the popular mind of this country. It
meant non-intervention, and was of course as
significant in what it did not as what it did ex
press. We exacted by it that European gov
ernments should not intermeddle in American
affairs, and we conceded by this exactation that
we would not intermeddle in European affairs.

Thus we undertook in respect to this con
cession an impossible and very absurd work.
We might have the physical power to carry
out the declaration so far as this continent is
concerned; but it was neither wise nor possible
to avoid intervening in affairs on the other
side of the water. From the moment our gov
ernment became organized, we gave unmistak
able signs of commercial enterprise—of general
maritime energy. We became at once con
nected with all the States of Christendom in
the operations of trade; and it is but fair to
claim that we have been largely instrumental
in removing the shackles of international inter
course, and of binding nations together by the
ties of interest and of friendly brotherhood.
We have done as much, and perhaps more, to
discredit the savage remedies of war, by exalt
ing the avocations and securing the profits of
industry, as any other people. The fruits of
this policy are seen in the rapid extension of
our commerce, in the removal of restrictions
upon navigation by all the maritime govern
ments of the world; in the prosperity of indus
try, in prolonged peace between States; in the
unpopularity of war, which signifies the
increasing power of the people in the control
of public affairs.

The doctrine of political and territorial ex
emption on this side of the water was all well
enough then, unless it was made to interdict
the expression of American ideas in the con
cerns of Europe. We have, by our enterprise
and by the interests of commerce, which may
be denominated an international institution,
drawing to itself the right to be heard in the
councils of nations, fairly won the privilege of
being recognized and regarded in those coun
cils.

Mr. Marcy's reasoning on the Sound dues,
in his despatch on the balance of power in
Europe, is a contradiction in itself. The
United States must now, or very soon, take a
deep interest in the balance of power, as it is
called, because it is a part of the great mar
itime movement of the world; and, adjusted in
one way or another, it is to be seriously pre
judicial or favorable to the commerce of our
people. Mr. Marcy, in this respect, has fallen
far short of that enlightened statesmanship
which ought to distinguish the presiding officer
of our foreign affairs. He seems wholly to
have forgotten or overlooked the great fact
which is exhibited all over the world at the
present moment, that maritime affairs and in
terests are winning control, to a considerable
extent, over the deliberations of governments.
Commerce is an institution which has only been
distinctly recognized as a power in the State
within the last fifty years; and it not only has
shown that it ought to be heard in the manage
ment of public concerns, but has made itself
felt whenever its interests have been sacrificed
or its rights violated.

The government of the United States, de
spite the Monroe doctrine, has on several occa
sions directly interfered in the affairs of Eu
rope, in behalf of American commerce. The
very birth of the American government gave
rise to a war between England and France, in
volving the European doctrines concerning the
rights of neutrals. The United States at once
asserted the principle that "free ships make
free goods;" and in 1785 we negotiated a treaty
with Prussia, recognizing it; and previously,
in 1780, the Empress Catharine II. of Russia,
had communicated to the different belligerent
and neutral Powers the famous declaration of
neutrality, which was at the time assented to
by France, Spain and this government, as bel
ligerents; and Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Hol
land, the Emperor of Germany, Portugal and
Naples, as neutral Powers. England refused
still to admit this innovation, and appealed to
the "principles generally acknowledged as the
law of nations, being the only law between
Powers when no treaties subsist." Our nego
tiations and wars with the Algerines—our de
cided attitude upon the Sound dues, are in
terventions in the face of Mr. Marcy's elabo
rated argument to prove the non-intervention of
our government in European matters. The em
bargo and non-intercourse which preceded the
war of 1812, were remedies applied to the se
ries of harsh and illegal measures adopted by
England and by Napoleon against the com
merce of the United States. Even at so early
a period as the commencement of the present
century the whole powers of our then feeble ad
ministration were directed to securing the free
dom of the seas, as the great highway of na
tions, and as the means of commercial inter
course of civilized States. The pretensions
of England to control the Nau Seas, and every
where to exercise an absolute supremacy
over the ocean, was promptly rejected by this
government, in obedience to the demands of its
commerce. The impressment of our seamen
and the violation of our flag were resisted by
war, and followed by their practical abandon
ment by our great maritime rival. All these
things signalize our intervention in European
affairs, and they evince a settled purpose by
the American people, on all proper occasions
to demand a hearing when any great move
ment affecting States is contemplated. Our
policy must needs cover all the grounds upon
which we have material interests. Our influ
ence must be exerted on all occasions involving
the legal rights of our people; and it is ob
vious, from a single glance at the trade of the
world, and much more from a tolerable foresight
of the future, that our citizens, our ships and
our property are to be found on all the oceans,
and in nearly all the ports of the globe. When
the laws of commerce have been violated we
have exacted restitution and the payment of
damages. Both France and England are espe
cial examples of submission to the demands of

our government in this respect. In truth, our
whole career as a nation has been signalized
by intervention in European affairs. We have
secured essential modifications in what has
been received as the public law of nations;
and this is the highest possible example of in
tervention. All experience and all rational
calculations concerning the future, alike teach
us that we cannot subside as a Power without
constant interference with the concerns of na
tions. The idea of non-intervention is no more
rational than would be that of non-communion.
Intercourse itself signifies a right to be heard;
and as an adjustment of international balances
cannot be made without involving the material
interests of our people, it is something more
than folly for our public men to be interposing
disclaimers of all right of European inter
ference. Mr. Marcy's letter on the Kozka affair,
though it effected its object, should have been
based upon the commercial laws of nations.
On that foundation the position of the Pierce
Cabinet would have been not only unassail
able, but must have laid the foundation of im
portant changes in the future intercourse of
States.

By the policy we have pursued our very in
dependence becomes subservient—the asser
tion of the lesser right is followed by the sacri
fice of the greater. Besides, our great maritime
rival is a European State, full of ambition,
of power and of unscrupulous designs. She has
controlled the world by her commerce and its
naval adjuncts, and it now remains to be seen
whether we will contest her supremacy or not.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.—The Seward anti
slavery organs find the American nomination
of Mr. Fillmore a bitter dose. The Albany
Journal opens the campaign against him in a
regular broadside of rockets and musketry.
An important element in the estimates of the
Sewardites has been taken away. They virtu
ally confess now that they had counted upon
such proceedings at Philadelphia as would end
in the absorption of the bulk of the Know No
things into the Seward alliance; and that, upon
this basis they had founded their hopes of
electing a Northern sectional Presidential
ticket. They were willing to concede to the
Know Nothings all their anti-Ratholic and
anti-alien prejudices and principles, Arch
bishop Hughes to the contrary notwithstanding,
provided that these Know Nothings would
only bow down to the same common idol of ne
gro freedom with Master Seward's NIGER
SHIPPING conspirators. But the selection of
Fillmore flings the defiance of the national
Know Nothings, at least, into the teeth of
Sewardism, and touches the arch-agitator in
his tenderest point. Seward's organs accord
ingly declare that this Philadelphia nomina
tion is but a factious diversion of a perverse
faction for the success of the democratic party.
It may be so; but at all events it is a move
ment which clips the wings of the abolition
Holy Alliance, and reduces it to its natural
dimensions.

DEFENCE OF THE GULF TRADE.—It is un
derstood that in lieu of the Fortification bill re
ported by the Military Committee of the Se
nate on Wednesday, and which was recom
mended to them, the committee will report an
amended bill to-day, embracing all fortifica
tions now in progress of construction; while
the Finance Committee will report an approp
riation for such new works as the War De
partment has deemed necessary to the national
defence.

We perceive that attention was specially
called to the Tortugas. The importance of
this position is not generally known. Facing
the Moro Castle, on the north side of Florida
Straits, and possessing one of the most capacious
harbors in the world, it is as completely
commanded the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico
as Gibraltar does the Mediterranean. The
mouth of the Mississippi is here and not at the
Balize. A fortification of the first class is here
in course of construction. Some three hun
dred thousand dollars has been expended on it,
and yet its isolated position, nearly one hun
dred miles from the shores of Florida, and its
destitution of all means of defence, will, in the
event of hostilities with any maritime power,
render this strategic and important position
an easy prey to any petty pirate or privateer.

The work should be at once completed.

MR. GUTHRIE A HAPPY MAN.—Secretary
Guthrie has some twenty-three millions sur
plus in the Treasury, of the care of which he
has become quite exhausted. A new Gadsden
treaty, a new Texas claim, a Pacific railroad,
or anything that would ease him of this sur
plus cash, would be a great relief to him. He
has also been devising, for a year or two, a
modification of the tariff for the reduction of
the revenues from that source, so as to diminish
the accumulation of any further surpluses
upon his hands. We think, therefore, that with
the preparations going forward in both houses
of Congress for a brush with England—pre
parations in the form of bills for war steamers,
bills for new fortifications, bills for furnishing
up all our old army muskets, and applications
from the President for confidential appropriations
for the contingencies of war, Mr. Secretary
Guthrie will soon be a happy man. From
present appearances, at the adjournment
of Congress, he will be able to clap his hands
together in exultation, crying aloud—My iron
boxes are all empty, and now with an easy
conscience, and without fear of thieves or
burglars, I can lie down at night and sleep till
ten o'clock in the morning. What a bore it is
to be bothered with so much dormant specie
that is not our own. Let Congress set for the
relief of Mr. Guthrie. Twenty-three idle mil
lions put adrift for war steamers, fortifications,
fire arms, &c., would give quite an impulse
to business all over the country. Let Mr. Gut
thrie, then, be relieved.

WHERE DO THE NIGER WORSHIPPERS GET
THEIR SUPPLIES.—We learn from competent au
thority that many European politicians hope
to hasten the dissolution of the American
Union by assisting in the triumph of the NIGER
WORSHIPPING Presidential ticket, and the
leaders of the party are in active correspon
dence on the subject. Their supplies will come
from abroad. The only hope for the Union is
in the patriotism of the masses.

THE CRISIS COMING.—The coming contest
for the Presidency will be the great crisis for
the Union and the constitution. There is no
thing but the nigger question to fight about,
and the war on that subject may be, as an Ohio
delegate to the Know Nothing Convention said,
a war "to the knife." The ball is opened. Who
can predict the result?

SOME OF THE OLD JACKSON MEN.—HERE THEY
GO AND THERE THEY GO.—The revolutions, re
volutions, collapses and re-constructions of the
political parties of the country since the
palmy days of Old Hickory, have made a regu
lar slaughter house destruction of some of the
most conspicuous of the old Jackson men when
Jackson was a living power in the land. A
few examples by way of illustration will suf
fice for our present purpose. Martin Van Bu
ren, Thomas H. Benton, C. C. Cambreleng, Ben
jamin F. Butler, Francis P. Blair, John M. Niles,
and a host of others who occupied the highest
seats in the democratic synagogue under Jack
son, have strayed off into the camp of the Se
ward NIGER WORSHIPPERS, and are now among
the active leaders of this seditious Northern
crusade against the peace of the South and of
the Union. On the other hand, Andrew Jack
son Donelson, (Jackson's adopted son and pri
vate secretary,) and an army of hard shell
Jackson democrats, including forty odd thou
sand in the State of New York, have been
acting for a year or two with the Know No
things. The anti-slavery gang were drawn off
in 1848 by Van Buren in the first place, and
their desertion has been confirmed by the pre
sent administration. The Donelsons, or hard
shell deserters, were driven into the Know
Nothing ranks by the free soil Van Buren
spoils policy of Pierce and Marcy. Another
democratic nomination of Van Buren or
Pierce, and where will the party be? Let the
schemers of Tammany Hall hold an early meet
ing upon the subject, and give us the result.

THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.—IMPORTANT
CORRECTION.—In a brief editorial, the other day,
upon the raising of the blockade of our ice
bound fresh water seaports, we suggested that
on the 27th ultimo a passage was opened up
to Philadelphia. A Philadelphia despatch, on
the other hand, dated March 1, 4 1/2 P. M.,
states that "several steamers this morning have
succeeded in effecting a passage to Marcus
Hook, whence a passage to sea is uninterrupted."
Also that "the steamer H. B. Beach, of
New York, and several other boats, have suc
ceeded in reaching the city this forenoon, and
that before Monday (i. e., to-day), the detained
fleet at the Breakwater and intermediate ports
will reach the city. The property now adrift
(that is to say, ice-bound,) is now over two mil
lions in the Delaware, all of which is safe." It
thus appears that the first opening in the late
ice blockade, between Philadelphia and the
ocean, was on the 1st of March, but that the
regular resumption of navigation there, it was
expected, would not be achieved till to-day.
After being thus hermetically sealed for two
long months, we are rejoiced to hear that "the
navigation of the Delaware, after this winter,
will never be chronically again as obstructed
by ice." Meantime, the merchants of the interior
who have become wearied of waiting for the
expected incoming ships at Philadelphia,
have only to come over to New York, where
they will find the latest European importations
in store, and ready for immediate transship
ment North, South, East or West.

PROGRESS OF THE STREET CLEANING.—The
work goes bravely, though slowly, on.
Broadway, below Fulton street, Maiden lane,
Courtlandt and other streets in the lower part
of the city, have been cleaned by the mer
chants, aided a very little by Commissioner
Ebling, who engineers matters in such a way
as to get a maximum of his work performed
with a minimum of effort on his part.

But while this way of doing business is, no
doubt, very satisfactory to Commissioner Ebling,
it is not so agreeable to the public.
There is a very prevalent, and we must say,
very natural, delusion abroad among our citi
zens, that the payment by them of \$6,500,000
per year to the city treasury entitles them to
clean streets at least; and that to ask them to
pay more for having special work performed
argues gross mismanagement on the part of
some of the heads of departments.

Meanwhile, the city remains in a shameful
condition; and our only hope is, that a drench
ing rain will visit us and beat off the debris of
the winter's storms from the streets, unless,
indeed, some one should turn up and help us
in this our extremity.

THE EUROPEAN PRESS.—It is a curious fact
that the independent press has grown and
prospered alike in England and the United
States; and in a late article in the Edinburgh
Review we see many points to prove this. The
increase in advertising and circulation of the
London Times precisely corresponds with that of
the NEW YORK HERALD. Both journals have
worked a revolution in journalism, the effect of
which is immensely beneficial to the people.
Formerly the official journals were the richest
and the most powerful. Now they are the
poorest and the weakest. This would have
been equally true with regard to the French
press, had it not been muzzled by censorship
and confused by revolutions. The independent
newspaper is the poor man's best library.

ENGLISH INTRIGUES IN CHINA.—The British
diplomats in the East have long had an eye on
China. As the London Times correspondent said
about Oude, it will "pay splendidly." Eng
land will undoubtedly stir up the Chinese in
surrection, using it to further the schemes of
British filibusters, and the tattoo of Her Maj
esty's drums will be heard in the streets of Peking.
There's filibustering on a grand scale for you!
Cuba and Central America sink into utter in
significance when compared with the Celestial
Empire. Let the Brother of the Sun and Uncle
of the Moon look out for his revenues. China
"will pay splendidly."

EFFECT OF THE EASTERN WAR ON LITERA
TURE.—The war is generally popular with the
English press, because it increases the circula
tion of the newspapers. The book trade lan
guishes, and if peace does not come soon, the
poets will be obliged to lay down the lyre and
take up the sword. As in our Mexican war,
the scene of combat is too far off to affect com
mercial matters; but it gives a great impulse
to newspapers, and in laying the basis of a
terrible revolution in Western Europe during
the next season of peace.

ENGLAND IS AGAINST A WAR.—The late asser
tion of the English press that, as John Bull
has got a fleet and nothing for it to do, he
would be glad to go to war with us, is absurd.
England is against a war with the United
States—that is, the great conservative middle
class is against it—the head and tail, the Court
and the mob favor a war. So we shall find it
here—the administration and the Tammany
democracy having lost everything like honor,
favor a war. While the great commercial and
agricultural interests of the country—the only

sources of the vitality, the honor, the glory
and prosperity of the republic—cry out for
peace.

THE GREAT QUESTION IN 1856.—The great
question in the coming contest is not whether
Buchanan, Fillmore, Fremont, Banks, Seward,
or any other man, will be elected President;
not whether the democrats, the NIGER WORSHIP
PERS or the Know Nothings will succeed, but it
is a wider and more important question than
either of these. It is what party, movement
or series of measures will best preserve the
constitution and the Union, and advance the
solid interests of the country. That party
which will develop the resources of the coun
try, give us a sound and strong foreign policy,
and administer the government in accordance
with the ideas of its founders is the only true
American party.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.
MR. CROMPTON AND THE ARBITRATION CASE, ETC.
WASHINGTON, March 2, 1856.

Mr. Crompton has written a note to the editor of the
National Intelligencer, stating that he was not instructed
by Lord Clarendon to submit a proposition to arbitrate
the Central American question, but only to inform Mr.
Marcy that such a proposal had been made to Mr. Bu
chanan.

It was erroneously stated a few days since, that Mr.
Williams had sold out the contract for the House binding
to Mr. Farham. He has formed a partnership with Mr.
Farham for the execution of the work, and will remain
identified with it to its completion.

Navigation Resumed at Philadelphia and
Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2—4 1/2 P. M.

The navigation of the Delaware is at last open, after an
embargo by ice since the first of January last.

The steamer Baltic, Captain Richey, came up from
Newcastle last evening, bringing in tow the bark Caro
line Elton, from New Orleans. The city ice boat, Capt.
Kelly, and several tugs proceeded down this morning,
and will tow up the fleet detained at Breakwater and in
intermediate harbors.

The following vessels, which have been wind bound at
Delaware Breakwater, went to sea yesterday:—Schooners
Maryland, Marie, May Clinton, Sherwood, Father and
son, Elmira Caroline, Typhonia, S. Hotchkiss, H. W. God
frey, A. Baker, Alice and Mary, John G. Wright, Pense
and Franklin, R. H. Douglas, George F. Brown, Pense
sett, John G. Ferris, F. De Row, George Luff, Camber
land, Lochiel, Mary H. Millin, J. West, C. S. Watson,
W. P. Phillips, and L. Hopkins.

The schooner West Dennis, two ships, six barks, four
teen brigs, and about one hundred sail of schooners are
in the roadstead, awaiting steam to be towed to the
city.

THE HARBOR AT BALTIMORE NAVIGABLE.

BALTIMORE, March 2, 1856.

The Norfolk steamer arrived here at noon to-day, after
a passage of eighteen hours. A large number of vessels
are beating up the bay.

The Wheeling river is clear of ice; no damage done.

Mayor's Nominations.

UTICA, March 1, 1856.

The democrats to-night nominated John Hinman for
Mayor, and the nigger worshippers Alick Hubbell.

Markets.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1, 1856.

Cotton has been in moderate demand during the week,
and sold at unchanged prices. Wool—The market has
been firm and active at an advance. Sales for the week,
77,400 lbs. Printing cloths—Prices firm and stock light.
Sales, 4,400 pieces.

Our cotton market has advanced 1/4c, and with sales
to-day of 2,500 bales.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

IMPROVEMENT IN COURTLANDT, BROADWAY AND OTHER
DOWN TOWN STREETS—WHO DESERVES THE
CREDIT?

Some of the streets in the lower part of the city are
gradually becoming passable; but if any one supposes
this desirable state of things is at all due to the Com
missioner of Streets and Lamps, who has an office some
where towards Essex market, he is decidedly mistaken. It
is the business and the duty of the Commissioner to clean
the streets, but what of that? The people pay from
three to four hundred thousand dollars annually for do
ing the work, but what of that? Let them pay it, and
then let them clean their own streets.

This is nothing more than what they have done be
fore, are doing now, and can do again. Courtlandt
street has been put in good travelling condition at an ex
pense of about \$500, the whole of which has been paid
out of the private pockets of the merchants and hotel
keepers in the street. The same thing has been done in
Dey and Liberty streets. Broadway is now clear, from
Vesey street to Bowling Green.

The Commissioner of Streets, after a great deal of out
side pressure, and after the expenditure of three or four
hundred dollars by private individuals, was finally per
suaded to pay the remaining expense of cleaning
this portion of Broadway; but we understand he
declares he shall do nothing further in that street.

So that long barricade of mud and ice, which extends,
with the exception of now and then a block, from Park
place to Union square, is bound to remain there until
drained off by the sun, unless removed at the expense of
individuals on the spot of the street. Gen. Knox, and
the other residents of that block have already been
between Fulton and Vesey streets; A. T. Stewart & Co.,
from Chambers to Reade; the proprietors of the St.
Nicholas Hotel, with Tiffany & Co., and some others,
from opposite the St. Nicholas, up to Prince street.

With these exceptions, and a small space in the vicinity
of the Broadway theatre, that portion below Fulton street
before spoken of, and the whole of Broadway to Union
square, remains, and, for aught we see, is likely to remain
in statu quo—that is to say, with a ridge of mud and ice,
varying from five to ten feet in height, in the middle of
the street, and a narrow carriage way on each side.

Now, the whole of this obstruction might be removed,
and the street put in good order, as we have before de
monstrated in this paper, at an expense not exceeding
\$6,000. Will the Commissioner of Streets do it? His
department has been under no expense for sweeping the
streets for the last two or three months, and there must
be a large surplus on hand. Will he devote the small
sum of \$6,000 to cleaning Broadway? We pause for a
reply.

RAIL AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There is to be a ball
given at the Academy of Music on the 27th inst., for the
benefit of the "Nursery for the Children of the Poor."

Four hundred tickets are issued, and are to be sold at
two dollars each. It will be the most attractive ball of
the season. Half of the tickets are already sold. The
Academy on that evening will present a brilliant ap
pearance, softened and mellowed by charity, the prime object
its managers have in view.

Naval Intelligence.

The Norfolk Herald of the 26th inst. says that the crew
of the steam frigate Powhatan were to be paid off on
that day.

The United States sloop-of-war Levant, Commander
Smith, sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 5th of January for
China.

Coroner's Inquests.

STRUCK BY TAKING POISON.—Coroner Gamble held an in
quest yesterday, at No. 309 Houston street, on the body
of Arthur Benish, a German, 30 years of age, who
committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium. De
ceased lost his wife about five months since, and has
been depressed in spirits from that time—he was a ma
chinist, and worked every day at his trade. Yesterday
morning, about one o'clock, he was seen to drink some
thing out of a glass, in his bedroom, and he was dead in
fifteen minutes afterwards. Dr. O'Hanlon made a post
mortem examination of the body, and the jury returned
a verdict that deceased came to his death by suicide,
by taking cyanide of potassium.

SC